The Times.

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1897.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS TO-DAY.

Damon Lodge, K. of P., Corcoran Hall. Union Lodge, L. O. O. F., Odd-Fellews Unity Lodge, I. O. O. F., Powell's Hall, Opachisto Tribe, I. O. R. M., Cersley's

Rescue Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

U. A. M. Hall.

New South Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.

Eighth and Hull streets.

Enterprise Council, Jr. O. U. A. M. Schiller Hall. Schiller Hall.

Trinity Temple, L. O. G. T., Central Hall.

Richmond Lodge, I. O. G. T., Beividere

East-End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Twenty-

h and Cary streets. t-End Lodge, L O. G. T., Gatewood's

Company A. First Regiment, Armory.
R. E. Lee Camp. C. V., Lee Camp Hall.
Priendship Lodge, K. of P., Toney's Hall.
Aurora Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Gateweod's Hall.

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE ON IN-

To our mind, one of the most remarkable anomalies of the day is the position occupied by the New York Journal of Commerce towards combinations of capital for industrial enterprises. That paper made for itself the exalted position it held under the editorial control of the late David M. Stone, by its broad and luminous advocacy of entire freedom in commerce and traffic. But the position it now takes and maintains with the vehemence that seems almost to involve personal feeling, would put abridgements and limitations upon the freedom of contract, that would legically and almost, if not quite, all concerted action between

Appalled by the almost unanimous protest of thinking men against the doctrines that the Supreme Court of the United States put out in March last, in the Trans-Missouri Freight case, the Journal of Commerce labors in an elaborate article last Tuesday to show that they do not abridge the natural freedom of men to sell their own property upon their own terms, or to enter into such contracts as they please that are not inspired by malicious motives toward their fellow men. It presents the following view as evidence of its proposition. It says the Supreme Court agrees that a man may put himself under a valid obligation, as a consideration for the sale of his property not to enter into a competing business within a certain territory and for a certain time.

But the Supreme Court agrees to no such thing. Justice Peckham, delivering the opinion of the Court, says that the courts have introduced some relaxations in the old rules that defined contracts in restraint of trial, but he does not in the slightest degree indicate how far the Supreme Court of the United States is or is not disposed to adopt those relaxations. Upon the contrary, he proceeds to lay it down that as the anti-trust act of Congress forbids, "every" contract in restraint of trade, the court felt itself compelled to hold that every contract that puts restriction upon trade is within the prohibition of the statute and therefore forbidden. We have already, a few days back shown the vice in the argument by showing that many contracts that put restrictions upon trade really promote trade in the average, and that there can be no contract at all that does not put restrictions to some extent upon

The Journal of Commerce must therefore find some better ground than this upon which to meet the general acclaim Court's doctrine, or else come out and declare that if proposes to go on with the current of the court's doctrine in spite of the fact that it put the most injurious re strictions upon the freedom of contract and turns us back to the political economy of Federal ages.

Feeling, possibly, the pressure of the case, the Journal of Commerce drops the foregoing proposition and takes up the old and exploded one that it may be lawful for one man to do a thing but when the same thing is done in concert by

its case is indeed desperate when it feels driven to this proposition. That idea was first dealt with satisfactorily by the political economist MacCulloch who showal to a demonstration that a bad act can not be generated by the mere multiplication of acts that are perfectly innocent." See his treatise on wages 2nd The subject is dealt with by Professor Jevous most admirably in his work on "The State in Relation to Labor," p. 129. The idea is repudiated also by the judges in the great case of Mogul Steamship vs. McGregor, app. cases, 1892, p. 23. As the Journal of Commerce's proposi tion combines so many heterogeneous elements that an analysis if it would occupy too much space, we think it better to suote what it says in extenso. It says: There is, in all the alarmist discussion of the effect on property of recent declarations of anti-monopoly law, a perverse ignoring of the fact that there is an essential difference between the exercise of his rights by the individual and the exercise same rights in combination with ship than the right to adopt and folio any lawful employment, as an individu may see fit, without any unreasonab regulation or molestation. The only r straint on this liberty of individual action is to be found in the duty which each one owes to the community, to so use his own as not to injure the rights of others. The law does not ignore the possibility of the full enjoyment of this liberty of indi-vidual action leading to the creation of such a monopoly as would be a public injury. But it has not found it necessary to punish individual trade method which in the case of associations of in dividuals are deemed not only unlawfu but criminals. The reason of this ough but criminals. The reason of this ought to be obvious; for, should a considerable number of individual traders combine their interests for the purpose of preventing general competition, the case is no longer that of an individual exercising his individual rights, but of a combination of individuals seeking to exercise combined individual rights, each using the rights of all the others.

The references we have given sufficiently deal with the fundamental proposition upon which all this rests, but we desire to ask how a mercantile partnership could exist if the theories advanced here were part of our institutiona?

case in which a "number of individuals not every such partnership do all in its ness, and drive off competition as much as it can? That is the whole aim of mercantile partnership. If the Journal of Commerce means to say that mercantile understand where it stands, whatever we may think of its position. But if it con cedes that mercantile partnerships are mercantile partnership, and when does nopoly of their business and killing competition, when is the point reached that turns its lawful efforts in that direction into vicious and unlawful efforts?

These are practical questions which real thinkers like MacCulloch and Jeyous felt the force of when they conceded that whatever one man might properly do when acting alone, a number of men might equally do when acting together in concert. If the Journal of Commerce can show them to be in error, we would like to see it do so.

JUDGE CLARK'S ADDRESS.

in Richmond last night Judge Walter Clark, of North Carolina, and to have heard his scholarly address before the graduating class of the University College of Medicine, which we print in full as we would have expected from a highminded generous North Carolinian and ing extenuating, nor setting down aught we feel sure that Judge Clark will net take it amiss that we must dissent from some things that he has said. He declares that the people are restless

and that the conflict of idea, the conflict

of interests is more intense and more real at every point of mantact than that which Mr. Seward proclaimed an "irrepressible conflict" in 1869. The vital question of the day, he goes on, which this country is called upon to determine is "Where shall the governing power reside" Shall it be in men or in money." Judge Clark in discussing this question strongly intimates that the people are controlled by the "money power;" that State Legislatures and the National Congress are manipulated in the interests of even the judiciary is largely created in the interest of corporations. We cannot assent to this. It is a pessimistic view and does injustice to the body politic of this great republic. There are corrupt men in Congress now as there have always been. There are corrupt men in State Legislatures as there have always been. It may be that there are corrupt judges. But that they are as a whole the creatures and tools of wealthy corporations is not true. There are those among the people who sell their votes and there are those who are tainted with the spirit of Socialism. But they are the exceptions. The spirit of liberty and of honest American manhood is just as strong to-day as it was in the carly days of the republic and nothing rules in this country but the people. They are not slaves to the "money power" or to any earthly power, nor are their representative in Legislative bodies or en the bench, except in rare instances, corrupt That there is something wrong, some-

thing radically wrong, in business conditions we do not deny The difficulty is that the people do not know what that something is and what is the remedy therefor, and in their distress they have suffered themives to be led astray by demagogues.

But some day the remedy will be found and when it is found the people will apply it in spite of the "money power" on the one hand or the demagogues on the other. The people rule and will always rule in this country.

Of course we shall not go into a general discussion of Judge Clark's interesting address, but we think we may say this much in a general way without violating the proprieties toward a distinguished guest whose presence in this city has been so much enjoyed.

CONTEMPT OF LAW.

In the interest of law and order, The Times has repeatedly urged as an all numbers, the act becomes a vicious one. sufficient reason against lynching that The Journal of Commerce must feel that lawlessness becats lawlessness There

fact than the recent incident at Fairfax Courthouse. Several days before, a negro had been lynched in the city of Alexandria, and as soon as that job had been done, the minds of the people turned at once toward the negro in the Fairfax jail, charged with a similar offence. The spirit of lynching had taken hold of the people of that community, and, in spite of the fact that the negro at Fairfax was on trial, the people gathered in large numbers about the court-house, and an at tempt was actually made to put a rop around the prisoner's neck while seated in the court-house, and to lynch him in the presence of the court.

It is with great sorrow and humiliation that we record such things in the State of old Virginia. To have attempted to lynch a prisoner within the sacred precincts of the court-house, and in the very presence of judge and jury was not only an audacious violation of law, but showed an utter disregard for its sanctity that is most lamentable. What can a lawabiding people think about to countenance such a thing! How can law-abiding me expect those who are by nature lawles to respect the law when they themselves hold it in such utter contempt?

THE DEMAND INCREASES. We are gratified to see that the posttion of The Times in the matter of a history of the late war is being cordially approved by the Southern press. On of the most sensible articles that w have seen on the subject is from the Florida Citizen. The Citizen takes the same view as The Times-that a history written to order for the Grand Army of the Republic will be written to pleas the Grand Army people, while a his tory written to order for the Confede rate Veterans will be written to please the Confederates. "Promise patronage sible, equally sectional, but both thoroughly worthless. Money can give us such books as these, as it can give us a patent medicine puff, but it cannot make history or write it." And the Citizen adds:

"He who is anxious to forestall the judgment of history has a weak minor a bad conscience. No cas settled till it is settled right. No cause is ever can endure unless it tells the truth. No genius nor skill nor power nor fame can change truth into falsehood for No man need fear the final judgment of history unless his works be bad. The histories taught in English school ton and Jefferson and the cause fo which they fought than our own. The leading up to our Revolution is more strongly denounced in English schoolbooks than in our own.

Why? Because at first the opposite was true, and English children were taught as these old soldiers would have their grandchildren instructed-to imbib do certain things towards securing a mo- prejudice with their mother's milk. The reaction has now set in, and an extra effort is made to overcome hoary farsi-ties and old prejudices. So it will be here. There is no need

that either side be ashamed of the great events which made the history of this nation from 1860 to 1865. Prejudice may postpene the day, but the truth will be written, and will be accepted as such We cannot write that history now, but we can collect the materials, and preserve them for a better day.

It would be useless repetition for u have said more than once, what the from all sections of the country for a to-day. His tribute to Virginia was such fair and impartial history of the war, which shall give the exact facts, "nothin malice." Hitherto there has been a demand from either side for a purely sectional history, and the demand has been supplied. Hereafter, and we hope at no distant day, there will be a general demand for a non-sectional history, and when that demand exists, the supply will soon follow.

> LABOR AND MACHINERY AGAIN. When we wrote the other day of labor and machinery, we had not seen an interesting article on that subject from Mr. E. Lavasseur in the "Annals of the American Academy," He also thinks that improved machinery is a

blessing to humanity, and the friend rather than the enemy to the workingman. Mr. Lavasseur goes into statistics which we shall omit, but he notes the fact that the United States and Great Britian own and use the most machinery of all countries, and that the general condition of laborers in these countries is far better than in countries where machines are unknown except in the most primitive forms. He dwells at length on the point made by The Times that machines really bring about a much larger employment, not only because of the increased production, but because they multiply the chances of employment and incidentally the consumption of products. In fact, he says, the census of the United States shows that the proportion of laborers to the total number of inhabitants has increased in the same period that the machine has taken most complete possession of manufactures. He calls attention to the fact that inventions have created new industlies, such

ing, manufacture of blcycles, &c. We stop here to mention the increase in the number of men employed on the street railways of Richmond now as compared with the early days of street railroading when horse power was used. The use of ejectricity as a motive power has increased the number of passengers carried many fold, and necessarily the number of employees.

as photography, electricity, electric-typ-

In conclusion Mr. Lavasseur says: There is no social evolution that does not produce friction. That which urges industry toward machinery and large factories appear to me to-day irresistible, because it leads to cheapness, which the because it leads to cheapness, which the consumer seeks first of all, and which is one of the objects of economic civilization. It is Utopian to believe that the world could come back by some modification of the social order, or at mechanical motive powers, to the system of the little family workshop. Such a workshop is far from being an ideal, as the sweating system proves.

There is no escape from this conclu-

The Reading boys are evidently suspiclous of getting a coal deal.

Politically speaking, an exchange says

This probably accounts for his frequently being on the fence.

The Shah of Persia is reduced to the paltry condition of having only sixtythree wives, but the wily monarch drops a hundred or so every Easter bonnet sea-

The Norfolk municipal authorities are considering a proposition to tax their newspapers. Having already taxed their patience they might let their plants alone.

The Greeks evince a strong American tendency in their anxiety to secure

At midnight in his guarded tent, The Turk lay dreaming of the hours, When beating Greece to heart's content, He should be gobbled by the Powers.

However it be, it seems to me, From all the facts that I can draw. That treaty talk, and jingo josh, Are useless ways to stop a war.

It is said that a Delaware parson has vanquished a prize fighter, but then, of course, a parson's business is largely talk,

The farmers are pushing the Wall street plutocrats all along the line. One of them married an actress who was engaged to Howard Gould.

Colonel Sapountsake led the retreat of the Greeks. No reason is given, but it will be noticed that his name at least has

A New York minister has had a pho nograph placed in his pulpit and it re peats the benediction. That congregation might try the phonograph on some body else's sermons, and give the pastor an indefinite leave of absence

An actress who was caught in a foldng bed in a Chicago hotel, has recovered \$10,000 damages. This beats losing diamonds as an advertising medium.

Greece might try for the solar plexus blow in one of her strong passes.

The Horizon Widens.

"When I was first married I thought my wife was the only woman on earth." "How do you feel about it now?" "Well, there's our cook."-Chicago Rec-

One More Chauce.

Up to the present time the list of per Mr. Jim Corbett, Mrs. Dominis., Mr. Wil liam Jennings Bryan, and Mr. Grove Cleveland.-Washington Post.

A Versatile Nan.

"I wish to see the religious editor, ald the caller, as he entered the editoria

"Take a seat, if you please," replied the polite office boy. "He will be at liberty presently. He is just now deciding a bet presently. He is just now deciding a bet about a prize fight,"-Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Autagonizer.

"What is your husband's politics?" asked the new neighbor.
"Jim?" said the lady addressed. "Jim?
He's a anti."

"No: not anti-what; jist a anti. He's agin anything that happens to be."—Cin-cinnati Enquirer.

Need Them Now.

A few old fashioned thunderbolts from Jupiter at his seat on Olympus would help out the Greeks mightly, and renew old associations. The old man has a great chance, being right in the Turkish rear.— Springfield (Mars.) Republican.

Paderewski smiled as he struck the losing chord of a brilliant scherzo by dear, no!" he said, "This speed

is simply nothing. You aught to see me when I'm out on my bike and run into a tree. Sail over the Handel bars?

M-m-m-m' -New York Press. His Happy Lot.

A Wisconsin town is paying its two police officers \$1.50 and \$1 a month, re-spectively. It is probably a community in which glory and circus tickets count for much.—fuffalo Express.

Love's Unreason.

"Why did I love you yesterday?"
"Why don't I love you now?"
Ah, love would not be love
Could we define the why and how!
"Why did I love you yesterday?"
Why did you then love me?
Whence comes the jealous fear that

makes makes
You doubt my constancy?
Why do you doubt? It is not I
That's changed to-day—'tis you
I cannot tell you why I don't
My dear-because I do!
-M. N. B. in Boston Globe.

Plan of Settlement,

Plan of Settlement,
Editor of The Times.
Sir.—The card of Mr. John Skelton
Williams either raises a question of
veracity between him and me. or there
is some juggling of language which I
may not have capacity to understand.
Discussion of this matter is a waste of
time, and would serve no good purpose,
and I do not care to think Mr. Williams
states anything which he is not convinced is correct.
So in order to settle the matter quickly

So in order to settle the matter quickly and effectually. I propose that you select a committee of three gentlemen to whom the two cards shall be submitted, and the writer of that card which does not prove the correctness of his statements. shall pay \$6 each to the Old Dominior and the Virginia Hospitals as soon as

judgment is reached.

Very truly yours,

ANDREW PIZZINI, JR.

Richmond, Va., April 27, 1897.

Where is Wray?

John Bland, the colored janitor at the University of Modicine is \$65 out.

Last Friday night he left his room at the college, leaving behind him the above mentioned amount of money and a gold

when he returned he found James Wray an assistant janitor, hovering Wray, an assistant janitor, hovering near and the door to his room open. He went in and immediately discovered fit less. Wray denied all knowledge of the ring and money, but John's suspicion was aroused.

Subsequently the ring was found under the bedclothes of Wray's bed by his land-lady and returned to the college. A war-rant was sworn out for Wray, and the case put in the hands of Detective Gib-son, who has not as yet been able to locate the culprit.

No miracle

bout them - they are simply the result of a lifetime study and practice by the one man in America who is best qualified to treat diseases of the stomach Dr. and howels.

Deane's Dyspepsia

Pills have a greater sale on less advertising, where best known, than any pills. Seat known, than any other pill in the world.

Eat good food, and take one of Dr. Deane's pills troubles will also be stomach, liver, and bowel troubles will also be stomach. troubles will disappear. White wrapper if consti-

Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia

"David B. Hill is always well posted." SOUTHERN BATTLE ABBEY

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. Thrilling Appeal From Mrs, W. F. Spurlin of Alabama, to the Press of That State

SHOULD BE SOWHERE BUT

The following appeal appeared in the Birmingham State-Herald of the 27th It will be only a short while before

committee which has been appointed

in Behalf of Richmond.

will select a location for the South's Battie Abbey. More than two hundred thouand dollars will be spent in its erection. The patriotism and liberality of Charles Broadway Rouss has met with a hearty response from an parts of the South, and the necessary amount has been raised to nsure the donation of one hundred thousand conars by Mr. Rouss, And now comes the greatest question of all. "Where shall the Battle Abbey be located?" A question, in one sense it is not a question. Nine-tenths of the sentiment of the South is united upon place. If the question were put to them to-day they would answer it with one voice that would ring out through hilvoice that would ring out through hil-side and valley, and that answer would be. "Virginia, Virginia; Rienmond, Vir-ginia." There is an eternal itness in things. There is a pre-eminent fitness in localing it at Rienmond. The selec-tion of any other place would be an un-pardonable error. Locate it in the State which houls within its loaem the secrewhich node within its bosom the sacred ashes of Jefferson Davis, Stonewall Jack-son and Robert E. Lee. Locate it in the city around which were fought the greatest battles since the time of Marathon, Salamis and Thermopylae. Locate it in the city that was surrounded by and scorched in the very furnace fires of the civil war. Locate it in the city where more battles were mapped and more conferences held by Confeder-ate generals, and more important questions seived relating to the civil than in all other cities and all the States combined. Locate it where the president of the Confederacy lived during that fearful convuision of thundering war, in which the whole Union quaked from enter to circumference. all of him that is mortal is resting. cate it in the city that was the capital of the Confederacy, where her senators and her congressmen sat. Locate it where that valiant soldler and patriotic citizen Charles Broadway Rouss, said he want-ed it located, "in Richmond, Va".

We do not mean to cast any reflection upon the State of Tennessee. We recog-nize that no State had more chivalrous

soldiers or more loyal women than she in that terrible contest which lasted for four long years, and until it had robbed the cradle and the grave to reful the ecimated ranks of the Confederate army decimated fails of the Confederate arms, But now is the time for Tennessee to show her patriotism, and let the Battle Abbey go where it belongs. I think to locate it in any other place than Richmond would be such a distortion of right. such a violent disregard of propriety as to not only be an unpardonable error but an unpardonable sin. I feel that it what I have said I echo the sentiment o every Confederate soldier in Alabamn and all the loyal women who love the Southern cause, I feel that I do not speak as a prophet of evil when I say that I mond where the Southern people and Charles Broadway Rouss want it located, they will bring down upon their heads vituperation and anathemas from all over the southland that will burn like red-hot showers of melted iron, and it will take centuries to cover up their shame and hide their sense of wrong. Such a mistake such an error, should Such a mistake, such an error, should not be permitted at this day and time. As one who has worked and labored for the Confederate cause for more than a marter of a century, as one who expects a future to spare neither time nor labor, or indefatigable efforts to keep green the memory and embaim the names these gallant men who surrendered life for country. I appeal to the press of Alabama to discuss this all-important question. I appeal to the press all through the southland to open up their batteries and continue the fight till the South's Battle Abbey shall be located at the capital of the Confederate States, in the historic city of Richmond, Va. MRS. W. F. SPURLIN.

MRS. W. F. SPURLIN, Vice-President Alabama Charter Chap-ter, U. D. C.

Handsome Letter to Colonel Mosby.

Mosby after his accident, and, of course, has never been seen or heard of by him. but it was obtained from a relative, and is published as an expression of the sentiment of the people of

Neison county, Va., April 20, 1897. Colonel John S. Mosby: My Dear Colonel,-I have just read with

sorrow your published letter in reply to the spiteful criticism of your political course, made by a Virginia coundiffer in political faith-save that

neither of us worship at the Cleveland shrine. But politics is not now "of the essence" of our social fabric, nor even of that higher element of "what constiof that higher element of what constitutes a State." and the purpose and the motive of my letter will not draw me into the discussion of politics.

It grieves me to read in your letter that your sensitive nature is disposed to magnify the small flings of a news-

paper (or even of individuals) into the reproaches of "the Virginia people," and o call from you expressions of volun-

However bright this paper may be, you should remember that the country ewspaper is not always assumed to have a breadth like the shield of Ajax, "wiff verge and scope enough for self and friends"—not enough to voice a people that has been noted for being great and grateful. It reminds me of Mark and grateful. Twain's reply to a Government clerk, who once undertook, in the name of the are mistaken you are not the Govern-ment you are not the great thundering artillery, but only a small fire stick artillery, but only a small fire-stick that helps to touch off a gun."

Those of us who recall how promptly

and magnanimously General Grant, di-rectly after the war, came to your res-cue, as one of the regular Confederate soldiers, protected by the terms of sur-render, at a time when a wild fanaticism was seeking your life as an outlaw, can appreciate how natural was your s quent support of him, independent of any political views. The prejudices engendered by the war

are giving place to reason; bitterness is effaced as passion subsides; and men's views are broadened. No matter now what may be your polities, your contemporary people cannot recall, nor the younger generation read of, your bril-liant achievements with your command, without emotions of admiration and gratwithout emotions of admiration and grat-itude. History may yet give a fuller story of the thousands of men, stands of arms and horses, and the scores of trainloads of supplies you took from the enemy; and, more important still, of the corps of infantry and cavalry that your operations drew from the main Fedyour operations are from the base of supplies and the hundreds of miles around Washington; and of how you stood in the gap between the raiders and the homes of the people; but without this, the memory of the encomiums and thanks of General League Super for your yours. erals Lee and Stuart for your valuable services will ever be sufficient to inspire towards you the devotion of "the Virtowards you the devotion of oubles will disappear. White wrapper if coastiated, yellow if bowels are loose.

DR. J. A. DEANE CO, Kingston, N. Y.

To be assured of this, you need

only recall such demonstrations as the banquet in your honor at Alexandra two years ago, where were gathered from all the States your loyal and devoted old comrades and followers, now conspicuous among the representative men of all the professions and vocations of peace, and with them such men as Generals Gordon, Hunton, Payne, and others; and besides innumerable similar deers; and besides innumerable similar de-

monstrations, before and since, both pub-Oh. no. my dear Colonel! You know your old comrades in arms love you; and the people of the South are not in-

the old State that is proud of you; and when the roster of those she loves is called, your name may not, like Ben Adtem's, "lead all the rest," but it will surely be among the foremost.

I remain, always Very truly, your friend,

J. W. FOSTER. SAVED HER LIFE BY A KISS.

A Rejected Lover Wounds a Girl and Then

Spares Her Lile. FRESNO, CAL., April 19.-The worst crime in California since the murde members the ham, was committed early this morning at Red Banks, in this county, by James Brooks, a farm hand, who dangerous) wounded Mrs. John Qualls and her daughter, Luiu, with a shotgun, and then committed suicide. Brooks was formerly employed on Quali's ranch, but was discharged because he unnoyed Luiu after she had rejected his love proposais.
The man became crazed with disappointment, and threatened to shoot the girl,
whereupon her father had him placed in jail.

Recently, before Brooks' sentence had expired, Mr. Qualis went on his bond, and the prisoner was released. went to work ten miles away.

At 2 o'clock this morning, in the absence of Mr. Qualis, he broke open the door of Qualls' house with a hatchet. Lulu heard the noise, and, getting up. met her discarded lover in the hall. "Say your prayers," he shouted, "for

The girl pleaded for mercy, but when her mother appeared, Brooks calmly sho the woman down. Luiu sought refuge in the bedroom, bolting the door, but the maddened man broke down the door, and, despite her pleadings, shot her, charge shattering her right arm. Then he grasped a hatchet, and prepared to finish his work. "Don't kill me, Jim!" pleaded the girl

"If you love me. Jim. don't kill me." Brooks hesitated for a moment. "Well, Lulu," he said, "kiss me, and

Kneeling beside the prostrate form. Brooks received the price of his promise, and turning away, left the house. He set fire to the place, but the flames did not spread. He went to the hames did not spread. He went to the barn, fired the building, and then shot himself. This morning his charred body was found. It is thought that both women will recover.

A LA ROOSEFELT,

New Commissioner Moss Starts to Make a NEW YORK, April 29.-After the pa-

NEW YORK, April 19 NEW YORK, April 20 New York on Tuesday evening Police Commissioner Moss came across a crowd on Third avenue, near 125th street, at the centre of which were two struggling policemen, a big and a little one. The big one was apparently drunk, and the little and was trying to persuade him the big one was apparently drong, and the little one was trying to persuade him to go home. But he would not listen. He flourished his club and said he knew where he wanted to go. The crowd en-

Mr. Moss told the smaller policeman to take the larger to the station house around the corner. The small cop looked appealingly at him.

appealingly at him.

"I don't want to if I can help it," he said; "he is a Captain's son."

However, he got him around into 125th street, but there fresh trouble broke out. The big cop would not go any further. Two other policemen arrived, attracted by the crowd, and Mr. Moss ordered them to take the big cop by force, if need be. They rushed him into the station house. Mr. Moss followed, and astonished the Sergeant, who did not know him, by demanding that a surgeon be sent for and the boisterous policeman carefully examined. The Sergeant regarded his visitor ined. The Sergeant regarded his visitor ironically until Mr. Moss told him who he was, when he acquired a sudden, absorbing interest in the case.

It turned out that the policeman was

James Young, a son of Captain Young, of the Elizabeth street station, who is one of the oldest and worthlest members of the force. The young man had not worn the uniform long. He belongs in the Westchester station, but was drafted for service at the parade. Early i the day Inspector Thompson saw him an noticed that his face was flushed. H gave orders then to have him looked after especially, and nothing was heard of him until after his platoon had been dismissed. He was off duty, but still in uniform, when the scene on Third avenue occurred.

Charges were made against him yesterday at Police Headquarters. Commis-sioner Moss did not know until then who he was. He had taken only his number. He commended the spirit of his comrade who had tried vainly to save him.

CHURCH DOORS LOCKED.

Father Formanck, of East Bridgeport, Has Been Removed.

Been Removed.

BRIDGEPORT. CONN., April 29.—
Trouble has started again in the congregation of St. John's Roman Catholic church in East Bridgeport. The present disturbance grows out of the removal of the Rev. Father Formanck. Father Formanck has left the city and the church doors are locked securely and no one seems to know where the kays are The congregation is composed of Hunggrians. Siavonians, and Bohemians, and it reached the ears of the Slavonians in the congregation that a Bohemian priest Fad

ed the ears of the Slavonians in the congregation that a Bohemian priest had been assigned to the parish.

They did not want to be subjected to such a state of affairs, and yesterday members of the congregation took possession of the church and parochial residence. They found the doors of both securely locked, but placed a guard at the church and house to prevent the new priest from entering if he appeared. It is said the keys to the church and house are with a well-known number of the congregation to be delicated to the new priest when he arrives in this city.



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